The New-York Times.

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FROM RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

The Strength of the Rebel Army Prior to the Late Battles, About 220,000.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS RECEIVED.

Beauregard in Richmond Sick.

Fort Darling Strengthened and Supported by a Division of Soldiers.

JACKSON COME TO THE VALLEY AGAIN.

Rebel Estimates of the Strength of McClellan's Army.

JEFF. DAVIS CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 14.

The *American*, of this afternoon, says:

"Letters from Mr. Wm. Aman, of this city, who escaped from Richmond on Tuesday last, that the rebel forces in and around the city prior to the recent battles were estimated at from 217,000 to 220,000. Later advices from the direction of Petersburg have been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, which were said to be from the rebel, but our informant could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of BEAUREGARD'S army. They arrived by railroad, and were marched during the night toward Manchester Court-house. Gen. BEAUREGARD had been in Richmond several weeks, suffering from a severe spasmodic fever, and was still at the Spotswood House, confined to his room, when Mr. AMAN left.

Gens. McCALL and REYNOLDS are neither of them wounded. After remaining a day at the Spotswood House, they were taken to the officers' prison.

A gunboat on the plan of the *Merrimac*, though much smaller, is rapidly approaching completion at Richmond, though great difficulty is experienced in obtaining iron for her armor.

The obstructions in the James River were considerably weakened by the recent freshets. One of the sunken vessels had to swung around that the *Naugatuck* was able to pass through, and was soon afterwards captured.

Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, and the batteries are iron-clad. A whole division of the army had crossed the James River on a pontoon bridge to assist in its defence against any land force.

The bridges destroyed by Gen. McCLELLAN in the vicinity of Hanover Court-house have not been re-constructed.

The forces of Gen. JACKSON had moved off, it was thought, toward Fredericksburgh, and it was said would again strike a blow in the valley.

The Maryland rebel regiments with him, under Gens. LOWE and STARKE JOHNSON, had suffered terribly in the fights with FRENCH and RICHIE. RAYNE'S Mississippi Regiment had been cut down from 700 to 300 effective men.

The greatest confidence was felt at Richmond among the rebels in their ability to destroy McCLELLAN'S Army, and those who had previously sent their families away were bringing them back again. The Union men were, however, confident of the final capture of the city.

The cannon captured during the recent battles, were all brought into Richmond, numbering about twenty-three pieces, eight of them howitzers and three army rifled guns. They were all light pieces, and, with the exception of the howitzers and one English gun, were sent to the foundry to be recast, the rebels having no shells to fit rifled cannon. Not a single siege piece had been captured, and much surprise was expressed that McCLELLAN had succeeded in carrying them all off.

The falling back of the rebel army toward Richmond had caused considerable dissatisfaction, as it was given out that Gen. McCLELLAN would be attacked in his present position."

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 14.

The *Bulletin* of this city has copies of the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 9th, and of the Petersburgh *Express* of the 10th inst.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 8.

Passengers by the flag of truce steamer *Natchez*, from New-Orleans, report that Baton Rouge has been reoccupied by the rebel General VAN DORN, and that he has taken fifteen hundred National prisoners.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 9.

Two thousand Yankees attacked WARTANNA yesterday.

The Petersburgh *Express* says that Gen. McCLELLAN has a hundred thousand men.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 8th gives the following address of JEFF. DAVIS to his men. It has already been mentioned by telegraph:

To the Army in Eastern Virginia:

SOLDIERS: I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under the favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won, and, as the President of the Confederate States, do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so faithfully and heroically served. Ten days ago an invading army, vastly superior to you in numbers and in the material of war, directly beleaguered your capital and vauntingly proclaimed its speedy conquest. You marched to attack the enemy in his intrenchments with well-directed movements and death-defying valor you charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek shelter under the cover of his gunboats, where he now lies, cowering before the army so lately carried and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to recognize you and to bear you in loved remembrance. Of all may it be said of you, that you have "done enough for glory;" but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims from you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency; your one grand object being to drive the invader from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright, community, independence.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 8.

On Saturday afternoon the following prisoners were brought into Petersburgh, who stated that they had stolen small boats and deserted across the river, desiring to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy:

Benjamin Lucas, First Excelsior, Sickles' Brigade; Samuel Hammond, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; Wm. Rowland, Seventy-first Pennsylvania; Wm. Carlisle, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; Samuel C. Snyder, One Hundredth Pennsylvania; C. L. Curtis, Fifth Vermont; B. C. Basbanks, Forty-ninth New-York.

These men say that there is great dissatisfaction in the Yankee army, and a great disposition to desert. They know that McCLELLAN had been reinforced, and that he has no idea of surrendering. He declares it is his intention "to fight on, fight ever."

Two hundred wounded Federal soldiers were brought to the city yesterday in ambulances, from a place called Harrell's Landing, on James River, and were lodged in the Confederate States Hospital. Many of them were wounded desperately, and can hardly linger to recover, while a number have lost either a leg or an arm, and in some individual instances both. Several hundred more in like condition, will be brought in to-day. The following wounded officers were in the hotel that arrived yesterday, viz.:

Capt. F. J. Thompson, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts; Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Co. H, 44th New-York; Lieut. G. A. Jones, Co. K, 1st United States Sharpshooters; Capt. Charles Brewin, Co. C, 7th New-York; Lieut. Amos Brown, Co. A, 8th Pennsylvania; Capt. Augustus Spillard, Co. K, 5th Michigan Regiment; Capt. E. Jay, 40th New-York; David Price, Brigade Surgeon, Sickles' Volunteers; Lieut. Robert Allen, jr., United States Cavalry.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday says that the number of Yankee prisoners in confinement in that city on Friday, the 4th inst., was 7,000, including the wounded. They were confined as follows:

In Libby's building, 1,000 well and 327 wounded.

In GRAHAM and PALMER'S factories, about 1,400.

In BARRET'S factory, on Main-street, about 1,200.

The Yankee officers are all in one building on Eighteenth, between Main and Cary streets.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Thursday, publishes a letter from the James River, dated on July 4, giving a list of the steamers and transports at HARRISON'S Landing, enumerating twenty-one large steamers and seventy big-boats. The latter contribute by transporting the reinforcements that had arrived at from 15,000 to 20,000, and thinks they were a portion of BURNSIDE'S troops.

GEN. MAGRUDER.

Gen. MAGRUDER has, by a general order of Gen. JOHNSTON, been relieved from duty with this army, that he "may obey the instructions of the Government." He is now held of a distant military department. He had command of the centre during the recent battles. In his farewell to his troops he says:

"Having been called by the order of the Government to a distant and important command, to which orders obedience cannot longer be delayed, Major-Gen. MAGRUDER takes leave of the troops under his command with the deepest regret, and assures the officers and men that his sympathies and best wishes will be with them wherever their destinies may lead."

There are intimations in some of the papers of a prominent General having failed to perform the duties assigned to him, which, doubtless, allude to Gen. MAGRUDER.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Arrival of the Transport Hans from Harrison's Landing.

The steam transport *Hans*, Capt. CLIFT, arrived yesterday morning from Harrison's Bar, the headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, whence she sailed on Friday afternoon last. She arrived at Harrison's Bar on the 5th inst., and remained nearly a week. She took out a large cargo of war material, including ordnance and rifles, and sixty tons of fixed ammunition.

The Federal fleet in James River comprises an immense number of vessels. There are nearly six hundred transports and war steamers between Newport's News and Harrison's Bar, besides almost innumerable small craft—among which are one to two hundred canal boats. Including the armed vessels recently arrived, the gunboat fleet numbers twenty to twenty-five vessels.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S fleet of transports and war vessels was lying off Newport's News, near his encampment on the 11th, when the *Hans* passed. The men were all under tents; but their situation was such that they could be embarked at a few hours' notice. It was the prevailing opinion that under the orders of their gallant chief they would not long remain inactive.

Just before the *Hans* sailed Commodore WILKES arrived and assumed command. His flagship is the *Washusett*.

The *Monitor* and *Galena* are among the vessels off Harrison's Bar.

Both the iron-clad vessels made a reconnoissance up the James about the middle of last week, but its result was not reported.

The National army occupies the bank of the James River for several miles, extending above as well as below Harrison's Bar, and the regular encampments reach one to two miles away, according to the nature of the ground. The amount of land nearly covered with tents is estimated at fifteen to twenty square miles. The old Harrison residence has been surmounted with two cupolas, and it is now used both as a hospital and as the headquarters of McCLELLAN'S Signal Corps.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Kind Treatment of National Prisoners by the Rebels—Adventures of a Sutler, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 12.

The mail boat *Nellie Baker* brought down, last evening, twenty-four rebel prisoners, who have been recently captured by our reconnoitering cavalry.

We learn by an officer of the Fifth Michigan Regiment, who is one of the one hundred and seven Union prisoners who came from the Baltimore Store Hospital yesterday, that the treatment they received from the rebel officers having charge of them while they were held captives, was universally kind and humane, and so different from what they had anticipated that it was actually surprising to themselves.

A Union sutler, who was at the White House at the time it was evacuated by our troops, deeming it not safe to take away his money, buried it in the ground. The sum amounted to some six thousand dollars. He subsequently went up on the flag-of-truce boat *John Tucker*, and made known his case to some rebel officers, who went with him and actually helped him to obtain his money, which he brought away with him.

At the Chesapeake Hospital there are about two hundred patients, over one hundred of whom are rebels. About one hundred rebels have died there within the last two months. Most of the patients now there have been there some six weeks, and are doing well. I send a list of their names, to-day, in part.

The two cool days we have had here has had a very favorable effect upon the sick, and the well have appreciated it.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here this afternoon.

The usual lights have been placed on the James River again.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 13.

Two of our military telegraph men, while upon their usual routine of line repairs and inspection, yesterday afternoon, captured a rebel cavalryman, who had been prowling about, and had even been inside our military camps at Hampton. These two repairers were unarmed, and, as the rebel drove past them, they jumped from their horses and caught his horse, at the same time telling him he was their prisoner. Although he was thoroughly armed, he made no attempt to use his weapons, and at once considered himself captured. He is a spy, and probably a valuable acquisition to the Rip Rap archives before this time.

The National gunboats have been shelling the woods to-day along the banks of the James River. Much of it was done in sight of the mail boat, and only one gun was fired from the shore by the rebels.

A schooner was seized at Harrison's Landing yesterday by Gen. McCLELLAN, and was sent to Baltimore with all her cargo. She had liquors on board, and belonged to sutlers.

A skirmish took place at Williamsburgh on Friday between the National and rebel pickets, in which the former killed three and captured seven of the latter.

About two hundred laborers came down on the mail boat from the army last evening, on their way home to the North.

Gens. RICHARDSON and GORMAN are on a flying visit to Fort Monroe to-day, but return immediately to the army.

Hospitals are being rapidly constructed at Hampton for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, and it is short time fifteen acres of land will be covered with hospital buildings at that place. The locality is well selected, being on the narrow portion of the Peninsula, and between two beautiful streams of water, giving a fair breeze at most all hours of the day.

Three quartermasters arrived here, last evening, from Harrison's Bar, have put up at the Hygeia Hotel. They were wounded and taken prisoners at Williamsburgh. They have their liberty and comfort to the extent the place affords. It is to be hoped that our men, now prisoners at Richmond and other localities are so well. Their names are Col. FRENCH, of Alabama; Col. WILLIAMS, of Virginia, and Capt. BARKSDALE, of Alabama. They receive more than their share of attention from the ladies present, either from sympathy or curiosity, which, I am unable to say.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the S. R. Spaulding—Removal of the Sick and Wounded—The Rebel Reinforcements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. ATKINS, of the United States Sanitary Commission, from New-York yesterday morning, arrived here at noon to-day, having made a rapid and very satisfactory run. She will remain here to receive on board her complement of sick and wounded, now hourly expected from up the rivers. Time far to-day, no steamer from above has come down. As there are still a large number of sick and disabled whose condition must require removal, and who have been expected down, it has been suggested that the hazard attending their transportation from Harrison's Bend, on account of the rebel batteries along the river, may have delayed their arrival. It now requires four or five gunboats, constantly, to convey our mail and transport steamers, as they go and come daily by the narrow, and other suspicious places, near and below the landing. The proceedings of the rebels in the James River strongly reminds one of their doings on the Potomac at Aquia Creek, Matthias Point, &c., last year. It is apparent that they do not mean to subject themselves to the power of our gunboats by locating themselves or building batteries. On the contrary, they evidently mean to move swiftly from place to place, on both sides of the river, and thus give us all the trouble possible in keeping up communication with our base of operations. It is believed that Commodore WILKES will find a speedy remedy for this intolerable nuisance as soon as he arrives and assumes command of the flotilla of the James River. The *J. A. Warner* and steamer *Hans* came down together yesterday, and had a strong convoy of gunboats until they were supposed to be past all danger of attack.

Among the passengers who came down were some secesh prisoners, of miscellaneous stripe, who have been captured within a few days. They look in good condition, and seem to have had enough to eat and not very hard work. They say the negroes do *nearly all the intrenching and other hard work for them, while they lay off and keep cool for the fight.*

One of them belonged to Stonewall JACKSON'S force, but he would reveal but little concerning the strength of his army, or other matters likely to be damaging to the rebel cause. One man had $60 in Confederate scrip, but would not part with it at any considerable discount. He "allowed" it was good what he cum from, and answered his purpose as well as anything else. They are detained in the fort for orders. They are all well pleased, as they ought to be, with the kind treatment they receive.

Affairs generally are regarded here as satisfactory, though there is an urgent feeling prevalent for the hurrying forward of reinforcements. E. S.

THE CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO.

The Rebels, Six Thousand Strong, Reported to be Marching on Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 14.

It was the Ninth instead of the Eleventh Michigan, which surrendered at Murfreesboro. The Eleventh Michigan arrived at the camp near Louisville Fair Ground yesterday noon, after an unsuccessful three days chase of MORGAN.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 14.

Three members of HEWITT'S Battery, who escaped from Murfreesboro, report that their battery and the Third Minnesota surrendered. Col. DUFFIELD was mortally wounded. Gen. T. A. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, is a prisoner.

An escaped prisoner reports the First, Second and Fourth Georgia, the First Kentucky Regiment and Texan Rangers, and 1,700 mounted infantry, under command of FORREST and WHEELER, 6,000 in all, advancing on Nashville.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Seventy-fourth Ohio arrived from Lebanon last night. Four regiments are coming from Huntsville. A convalescent camp of 150 of the Eleventh Michigan is still at Nashville, with camp equipage, &c.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 14.

The *Gazette* special, dated Lexington, says that Gen WARD assumed command last night. The city is under martial law. No man is to appear without a musket, under penalty of being shot down. Gen. WARD'S proclamation orders all the citizens of Fayette County to prepare forthwith for military duty.

The *Commercial* special, dated Frankfort, says that MORGAN, with less than 10,000 men, crossed the Kentucky River this morning, and moved north to Versailles, where now is a force sufficient for the protection of Frankfort and Lexington.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 14.

Since Saturday night the city has been greatly excited. A thousand rumors are afloat. Meetings have been held, and citizens in large numbers have volunteered for special service at Lexington. Over one hundred of the city police went, fully armed. Many citizens are yet anxious to go, but their services will not be accepted until further news from MORGAN is had.

The Charges Against Gen. Mitchel—What the General Says About Them.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 14, 1862.

The following correspondence was occasioned by the strange and mysterious charges put forth a few days since by the Louisville *Journal*:

Maj.-Gen. MITCHEL—*Dear Sir:* Your attention is hereby called to an extract from the Louisville *Journal* of the 10th inst. Those of us who know you personally, know that the charge is utterly false. The world needs only your denial, under your own signature. Yours, very truly,

E. F. CAMP, No. 116 Madison-avenue.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To *Hon. E. F. Camp, No. 116 Madison-avenue, New-York:*

I have your note of the 12th inst., calling my attention to an editorial in the Louisville *Journal* of the 10th inst., in which I am charged with conduct "not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity."

As there are no specifications to this charge, I can only pronounce it to be in the broadest sense unjust, unfounded, false and calumnious. I have never, in all my life, consciously done an injury to any human being. As to deeds of cruelty and guilt, my entire nature revolts at both; and my country men can never be persuaded that I have been guilty of either.

I demand the specifications, pronouncing the charges utterly and absolutely false. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, O. M. MITCHEL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON WEDNESDAY

A Bill from the President to Carry Out his Emancipation Policy.

Vote in the Senate to Make Western Virginia a State.

INCREASE IN THE TAX ON SUGAR.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress has fixed its day of adjournment—Wednesday—beyond recall. Every one is making preparations to leave.

ACTION OF THE BORDER STATE MEN.

There was a rumor this morning of a serious disagreement between the Border State men in regard to their response to the President. The fact is otherwise. There is a remarkable unanimity in their reply, which they were in caucus up to 12 M. to-day in preparing. It is believed it will satisfy the utmost demands of patriotism. There is nothing said to-day of a forthcoming proclamation of the President, nor it is counted if anything of the kind is intended. Probably no change in the conduct of affairs is intended except to add new strength and vigor to the Armies.

The Border State representatives met this afternoon, after the House adjourned, to hear read the reply to the President prepared by their Committee. Various amendments and modifications were adopted, and the reply was recommitted to have the changes incorporated. The representatives meet finally in the morning. There are not over thirty representatives of the Border Slave States here, and all will unite in reply to the President, except probably four.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—DRAFT OF AN EMANCIPATION BILL.

The following Message from the President was delivered to Congress to-day:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Herewith is the draft of the bill to compensate any State which may abolish Slavery within its limits, the passage of which, substantially as presented, I respectfully and earnestly recommend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished Slavery within and throughout such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to each State an amount of six per cent. interest bearing bonds of the United States equal to the aggregate value at — dollars per head of all the slaves within such State as reported by the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty; the whole amount for any one State to be delivered at once, if the abolishment be immediate, or in equal annual installments if it be gradual, interest to begin running on each bond at the time of delivery, and not before.

And be it further enacted, That if any State having so received any such bonds shall at any time afterwards, by law, reintroduce or tolerate Slavery within its limits, contrary to the act of abolishment upon which such bonds shall have been received, said bonds so received by said State shall at once be null and void, in whomsoever hands they may be, and such State shall refund to the United States all interest which may have been paid on such bonds.

The House Select Committee on Emancipation in the Border States will probably report on the subject to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON EMANCIPATION.

Washington was in quite a feverish state, this morning, on learning that the President had sent to Congress a special message on emancipation. The anxiety subsided suddenly when his message submitting a bill was read.

THE ADDITIONAL TAX ON SUGAR.

The following is a copy of the bill passed by the House to-day, "imposing an additional tax on sugar produced in the United States:"

Be it enacted, &c., that in addition to the duties imposed by the act entitled an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, on all brown, Muscovado or clarified sugars produced directly from the sugar cane, there shall be levied, collected and paid, under the provisions of said act, upon all such sugars produced in the United States, a duty of one cent per pound, and such additional duty, and the duty specified in the act aforesaid shall be levied, collected and paid on all such sugars not manufactured for consumption in the family of the producer in the hands of the producer or manufacturer thereof on the day of the approval of this act by the President, provided that within States, or parts of States declared to be in insurrection, the said duties may be collected in such manner and by such officers as the President may direct, until the insurrection so declared shall close or have been suppressed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted that the provisions of this act shall not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum.

THE SCARCITY OF SPECIE.

The Committee of Ways and Means has a recommendation before them, urging the necessity of Congressional legislation to relieve the specie market. No official action of the Committee has been taken upon the subject, but it is known that some of the members are opposed to the project, preferring to leave the matter to cure itself. Others are in favor of issuing two and a half dollar Treasury Notes.

GEN. MITCHEL.

Papers have reached Washington from Huntsville, making accusations against Gen. MITCHEL of the most serious character. They will go before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

GEN. BUELL.

The attempt to involve Gen. BUELL'S name in the charges against Gen. MITCHEL is a flagrant injustice to the former. No man is less likely to let personal feeling interfere in the discharge of his duties as a just and honorable soldier than Gen. BUELL. Besides, what is conclusive in the present case, the charges against MITCHEL do not come from military sources, but are made by citizens and civilians, and cover a period long previous to BUELL'S advent near MITCHEL'S headquarters. Gen. MITCHEL has abundant popular sympathy, in Washington as elsewhere, and should not need to be shielded by any side issues at BUELL'S or any other officer's expense.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that Lieut. Commanding, BRAINE, recently picked up at sea in an open boat eight contrabands from Little River Inlet, South Carolina, from whom information was obtained that two schooners were preparing to run the blockade, laden with cotton and turpentine, and that the cargo was already in the warehouse near the wharf, ready for shipment. Capt. GLEASON ordered an expedition fitted out, consisting of an armed boat from each vessel, commanded by Lieuts. BRAINE and BROWN. The town was found deserted. The schooner at the wharf was not considered worth the trouble of bringing away. They found at the wharf and warehouses two hundred barrels of turpentine, sixty bales of cotton, and fifty-three barrels of rosin, the whole of which was destroyed by fire, valued at about $30,000.

THE TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY RAIDS.

The raids in Tennessee and Kentucky are not regarded as formidable or threatening. The Union forces in these States are ample to suppress demonstrations many times stronger, and these will be promptly suppressed. Their sole object is to create a momentary diversion, and prevent the concentration of any part of our Western armies against Richmond. The trick to relieve Richmond will not succeed.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet decided whether jockery by a Senator in criminal proceedings is punishable even, and Mr. SIMMONS will retire from the Senate as good as his fellows literally, no doubt, at well as inferentially.

THE TRAITOR.

The rebel gunboat *Teaser*, captured on the James River, arrived here to-day, in charge of the *Baltimore*. She will probably be put in immediate repair for service. Two small schooners, prizes, arrived in company.

A TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The project of a treaty with Mexico, providing for a loan of eleven millions of dollars to that Republic, was briefly discussed by the Senate, in Executive session, on Saturday night, and then laid on the table.

SURGICAL CHARGE DISCONTINUED.

A few days ago seventeen hundred sick and wounded men were taken from Yorktown to Rhode Island against the positive orders of Surgeon-General HAMMOND. He has sent a Medical Inspector to inquire into all the facts of the case and report, as no hospital accommodations had been provided, and the men are now suffering.

FROM PAN JUAN.

The Department of State has been informed by our Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, that the regulations regarding the Custom-houses of that island have been modified, as follows:

Either National or foreign vessels entering there with a cargo, of whatever nature it may be, will have to pay, besides the port charges, the tonnage on the measurement expressed in their register, as designated in the tariff.

REDUCTION OF MILEAGE.

The House bravely put itself on the record to-day, two to one, in favor of reducing Congressional mileage fifty per cent., and then filibustered and struggled the measure by Parliamentary tricks.

WESTERN VIRGINIA A STATE.

The Senate added Western Virginia as a State to-day. Senator POWELL gave many strong reasons against the measure. It will, not probably pass the House this session.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt bill is overboard till next December.

LATE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate is in session late to-night, probably confirming Brigadiers.

CORRECTION.

I was made to say on Saturday, that Gen. ISAIAH STRYKER had been appointed to the command of Gen. McCALL'S Division. It was of course Gen. TAUSAN STRYKER, a name that no one who remembers Fort Sumter should ever forget.

GONE TO RAISE TROOPS.

Col. FRANK BLAIR, Jr., has left Washington for Missouri, to proceed at once to the work of raising a brigade.

ARMY ORDERS.

The Medical Inspector-General and Medical Inspectors, are ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Surgeon-General.

Col. W. R. LEE, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, will report in person to the Governor of Massachusetts, to assist in raising new regiments of volunteers, until his health is sufficiently restored to enable him to join his regiment.

The resignation of Capt. CHARLES GRIBBLE, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 1, 1862.

Assistant Surgeons SAMUEL ADAMS, ROBERT B. GAVINS and E. D. E. W. BENNAN, and Acting Assistant Surgeon THOS. MCMILLAN, will report in person, without delay, to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, for duty.

First Lieut. JOSEPH DENNICK, First Artillery, will report in person to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, for service with one of the batteries of the Army of the Potomac.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander HENRY FARNUM has been ordered to the command of the *Saleagy*.

Lieut. ALEXANDER MURRAY has been ordered to the command of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-night, confirmed the following:

First Lieut. WILLIAM A. GORDON, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, in the volunteer service.

HORACE A. LESSEY, Additional Paymaster in the volunteer service.

Brig.-Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of United States Volunteers, to be Major-General of Volunteers, to date from July 4, 1862.

CHARLES W. RAND, of California, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of California, in place of WM. RAND.

Brig.-Gen. ERWIN V. SUMNER to be Brevet Major-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

Col. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN, of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Col. ERASMUS D. KEYES, Eleventh Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Col. FITZ JOHN PORTER, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Chickahominy Virginia.

Brig.-Gen. ERWIN V. SUMNER, United States Army Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN, United States Volunteers, Brig.-Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES, United States Volunteers, and Brig.-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, United States Volunteers to be Major-Generals of Volunteers to date from July 4, 1862.

SAMUEL S. SNOOT, of Minnesota, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in the Volunteer service.

CHARLES E. WENDT, of Wisconsin, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, in the volunteer force.

Sergeant-Major THOMAS E. CHESEBRO, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry.

W. H. H. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. JOHN POPE, of the Topographical Engineers, and Major-General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General in the United States Army, vice Gen. WOOL.

WM. H. MORRIS, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

EDGAR C. MARSH, of Delaware, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

JOHN JAMESON, of Maryland, to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

WM. L. PALMER, of New-York, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. CHARLES E. RUSS, of the New-York Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Col. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of the Twelfth Infantry, to be Brigadier General by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle before Richmond.

Capt. ROSSEAU O. SALFRIDGE to be Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

First Lieut. JONAH H. KELLOGG, of the First Cavalry, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. JOHN A. DAHLGREN, of the Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. HENRY F. HUNTINGTON, of the Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeons JOSE MARIA, LEONARD [illegible] RICHARD H. ALEXANDER and JOSEPH R. SMITH, to be Surgeons.

[*See Fifth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Prompt Response of the Green Mountain State!

The Ninth Vermont Regiment to Reach This City To-morrow

Col. FRANK E. ROWE, Military Agent of the State of Vermont, yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Vermont, informing him that the Ninth Vermont Regiment, raised in pursuance of the new call by the Government, was about proceeding to the seat of war. This regiment is commanded by Col. GEORGE J. STANNARD, of St. Albans, and will arrive here to-morrow morning. Col. ROWE, anticipating the movement of troops through the City, consequently the Union will be called to chronicle the arrival, departure, and transit of state regiments through the City.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

[illegible] RECRUITING OFFICES [illegible] ENLISTMENTS.

There was a display [illegible] Nassau and Beekman-streets yesterday [illegible] crowding offices yesterday than on any day since the issue of the President's requisition. At the [illegible] White street some 150 persons were enrolled. The officers at various stations throughout the City generally stated that they had received from first-class men a very encouraging number of promises to enroll within the week.

The men who are coming forward are far superior, on the average, to those who have filled up the regiments that went from the State last Winter. They are mainly men who seem to be acting, not from impulse, or necessity, or in the belief that they will have an easy time of it, but from considerations of love of patriotism; volunteering freely, under a full knowledge of the serious nature of the work they will have to do, and with the determination, by such volunteering, to, if possible, end the struggle quickly and effectually.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the prospects of raising the three hundred thousand troops demanded by the country is all the more pleasing from the fact, that recruiting languished seriously for two or three days after the issue of New-York State Military Order No. 83. Either those orders are now better understood, or the public has made up its mind not to let the [illegible] phrasing of them damp that energy and enthusiasm which, in addition to the pressure of the [illegible] that Secretary STANTON has compelled the [illegible] against purchasing

The Yale-Herald Times, Saturday, July 15, 1854

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the City of New-York.

The American Question in Parliament.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Agitation in England—Mediation Postponed—Arbitrary Measures and Parliamentary Opposition.

Mr. Sinden with the Emperor—Letter from Lord Normanby—Appointment of Mr. Crampton—Arrival of Mr. Mason—Departure of Mr. Dallas—Affairs in Spain—Movements of Espartero—Arrival of Queen Christina—Her Reception—Movements of Narvaez—Affairs in Portugal—Movements of Saldanha—Arrival of Queen Dona Maria—Her Reception—Movements of Cabral—Affairs in Italy—Movements of Garibaldi—Arrival of Kossuth—Reception—Movements of Mazzini—Affairs in Switzerland—Movements of Louis Napoleon—Affairs in Turkey—Movements of Omar Pacha—Affairs in Greece—Movements of the Insurgents—Affairs in Russia—Movements of Prince Paskiewitch—Affairs in Prussia—Movements of the Court—Affairs in Austria—Movements of Haynau—Affairs in Hungary—Movements of Kossuth—Affairs in Germany—Movements of the Diet—Affairs in Denmark—Movements of the King—Affairs in Sweden—Movements of the King—Affairs in Norway—Movements of the King—Affairs in Belgium—Movements of the King—Affairs in Holland—Movements of the King—Affairs in Prussia—Movements of the King—Affairs in Russia—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Poland—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Finland—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Sweden—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Norway—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Denmark—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Germany—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Holland—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Belgium—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in France—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Spain—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Portugal—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Italy—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Switzerland—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Turkey—Movements of the Czar—Affairs in Greece—Movements of the Czar

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A THIEF OF $400 WORTH OF DIAMOND RINGS.—Mr. Josh Graves, of No. 6 Carroll-place, Bloomer-street, appeared before Justice Cressey, yesterday, and made complaint against Daniel J. Adams, Market Cleaner and Dole Sock, who are charged with purloining five diamond cluster rings, on Sunday morning. The facts of the case, as developed in the examination before Justice Cressey, were as follows: Mr. Graves, who is already noted as a clothier, has been in the habit of keeping his valuable diamonds in his safe at his residence, No. 6 Carroll-place, and on Sunday morning, before he left his house to go to church, he took about seven rings from the safe and placed them in his vest pocket. Upon his return from church, he missed the rings, and, suspecting Adams, who was employed in the house, of the theft, he called a policeman and had him arrested. Upon his person, a portion of the stolen property was found, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Sock, who is also charged with complicity in the robbery, is still at large.

The scarcity of silver continues undiminished, and the Clerk of the City is still in search of small change.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued an order that no liquor saloons shall be opened on Sunday, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M., under the penalty of the forfeiture of their licenses.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued an order that no liquor saloons shall be opened on Sunday, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M., under the penalty of the forfeiture of their licenses.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour last evening, President Wood in the Chair. The Mayor returned without approval the resolution passed by the Board at its session of ——, directing the Commissioner of Public Works, &c., to repair and extend the sidewalk on Third-ave., between 50 and 51st-sts., at an expense not to exceed $200, and it was laid on the table and ordered printed under the rule. Permission was granted the Third-ave Railroad Company to use the Madison-ave and Lexington-ave cable for the purpose of hauling their cars across the Harlem River. The Commissioners of Public Works, Docks, Parks, Police, Fire, Health, Charities and Correction, Taxes and Assessments, Buildings, Street Improvements, Public Instruction, Excise, Supplies, Central Park, Croton Aqueduct, Harbor Masters, Inspectors of Markets, Coroners, Clerk of the Common Council, Counsel to the Corporation, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Superintendent of Public Buildings, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Printing, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices

THE DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

Amusements and Meetings.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESTNUT—Ten Nights Together—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—Hasty Acts—Young Actress.

WINTER GARDEN—Our Fields Antietam Corps—The Maid of the Farm.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Burnside Expedition.

BRYANT'S GREENWOOD GARDENS—Afternoon and Night—Special Dances and Festivities.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Continuous Mirth, the Moral Lecture Every Hour, &c., at All Hours—Drawing Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirth—No. 472 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—" Christ 24" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 596 Broadway.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.

Grand Meeting to be Held in Union-Square To-Day.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on Union-square, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their unalterable confidence in the justice of our cause, their resolute purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need in the support of our resources.

New-York, July 10, 1863.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
J. de LANCEY,
A. T. STEWART,
E. W. WETMORE,
G. W. BLUNT,
DENNING DUER,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
C. V. S. ROBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.
HAMILTON FISH, Chairman,
SIMEON DRAPER,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
J. WHITTEMORE,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
A. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC BELL,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Committee of the Union Defence Committee.
WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman,
HENRY SMITH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES J. CRIPP,
MORGAN JONES,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. H. KERCH,
Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York.
JAMES T. W. WHITE, Chairman,
FRANCIS LIEBER,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
A Committee of citizens who meet at the Mayor's office.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman,
CHARLES GOULD,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Committee of Citizens who meet at Fifth-avenue Hotel.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

To the Loyal Citizens of the City of New-York.

The loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock, on Union-square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their loyalty to the Government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, yesterday, submitted to Congress a brief message, inclosing a draft of a bill to compensate any State which may abolish Slavery within its limits, and recommending its passage. A copy of the bill will be found among our dispatches.

It is stated on good authority that the rebel army in and around Richmond, prior to the late battles, was estimated to number from 217,000 to 220,000. Large reinforcements had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, by way of Petersburgh, said to be from the coast, but whether they were conscripts or a portion of BRAGG'S army, does not appear. BEAUREGARD himself it is asserted, has been in Richmond, several weeks, at the Spottswood House, ill of fever. The same authority reiterates the story that the rebels at Richmond are building an iron-clad steamer, on the plan of the *Merrimac*, though much smaller. Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, the batteries being in iron-clad casemates, and a whole division of the rebel army has been thrown across the James to their support. It is further stated that the forces under JACKSON have moved off in the direction of Fredericksburgh, and were expected to strike another blow in the Valley. Probably Gen. POPE will have something to say in this regard.

The United States steam transport *Hans*, Capt. CLIFF, arrived yesterday morning from Harrison's Bar, James River, with Fortress Monroe, having left the former place on the 11th inst., at 12 M., and the latter on the 12th, at 2 P. M. The rebels were still on the river below Harrison's Landing, in small forces on each bank, and firing on steamers as they pass up or down, and as fast as they are shelled out from one place by the gunboats, they go to another, but still keep on the river. The gunboats convoy the steamers and vessels for ten or twelve miles both ways. Gen. BURNSIDE's forces are reported to be encamped at Newport's News, but ready to embark at a moment's notice on board the transports, which were already near at hand.

The United States transport *Albany*, Capt. LOVERN, arrived yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C. She brings a number of officers and 125 discharge passengers. Maj. G. B. KNOWLTON, the purser of the ship, informs us that Gen. BURNSIDE left Newbern on the 6th inst., to reinforce Gen. MCCLERNAND with 20,000 men. Nothing else of importance had occurred.

Gen. POPE has issued an address to the officers and soldiers composing his command, the Army of Virginia. He tells them his policy is attack, and not defence. All notions of strong positions, lines of retreat, bases of supplies, etc., are to be discarded—the strongest position being the one from which to advance against the enemy, and the only lines of retreat to be studied being those of the rebels. In a word, he desires those under his command to look before, and not behind—success and glory being in advance, and disaster and shame in the rear. Gen. POPE evidently means work.

The rebel force which occupied Murfreesboro from our forces are reported to be marching on Nashville, six thousand strong. They are re-

London was quotable, and closed at 120@120 per cent.

Business in Breadstuffs opened rather more vigorously yesterday, fair sales of Wheat, Flour and Corn having been made. Wheat was cheaper. Groceries and Provisions were less active. Spirits were in good request, as were also Tallow and Rosins. Metals, Fish, Hay, Hemp, Seeds and Oils, were quiet. Cotton was in demand and was easily held. The freight engagements were fair.

The cattle men are in better spirits this week, owing to an advance of 4c.@5c. in beef, or $2 to $3 per head. The 800 bullocks left over at the last market were either used up during the week, or sent away to fill up Government orders, so that 3,100 fresh cattle on sale Monday, were about all there were in the City, and we could only learn of 100 more expected for the market of to-day. Trade was not lively, butchers demurring to the asked advance, but were obliged to pay it or go without cattle. Nearly all the droves were disposed of on Monday, and sellers are anticipating even better prices for the few to arrive to-day. Good fat steers sold at 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Policy —An Important Movement.

The country has approved, with unexampled unanimity, the proposition of President LINCOLN in regard to gradual emancipation in the slaveholding States. The proposed co-operation of the National Government with the States removed all objections founded on the doctrine of State rights; while the offer of compensation to owners saved individual rights. The further proposition to colonize the liberated slaves, who might be desirous to found a nationality of their own, meets the views of many statesmen, as well as the prejudices of the masses. Taken as the first step toward the removal of the gigantic evil of our political and social system, the President's policy is a master-stroke of wisdom, humanity and statesmanship.

But the President's proposition encounters serious obstacles to its immediate practical execution. These are very forcibly set forth in the reply of the Border State Congressmen to the President's renewed request that they would take speedy action upon this subject. State action upon it can only be secured after long delays, through State Conventions and after a heated and protracted discussion which shall enlighten the public mind and dispel the prejudices by which it is now possessed. The strength of these prejudices may be inferred from the fact that even in Missouri, where there has been for years a strong free-soil tendency, the State Convention which deposed a rebel Government and rallied for the Union, has recently rejected, by a large majority, on a direct vote, the emancipation scheme of the President. To be sure there is formidable local opposition to this vote. An Emancipation Party is formed in the State, and an appeal to the ballot-box is to be made for a reversal of the action of the Convention. We know well enough what the result will be. The Free-State Party will, in time, triumph, though it will be only after years of violent party strife, and after having disturbed the State, and perhaps the Union, with new convulsions; and the prospect opened before us in Missouri is just what will be presented in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and every other Slave State.

Under these circumstances, the loyal Representatives of the Border Slave States have made a suggestion which is worthy the careful consideration of Congress and the country. It is that the offer of the National Government, instead of being made to Slave *States* as such, be made to *the loyal slaveholding citizens of those States*. By this we should avoid the interposition of the machinery of a State Government between the National Government and its citizens. There are, it is claimed, thousands of slaveholders in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, who would gladly disconnect their fortunes from Slavery, would embrace the President's offer, and get rid of their slaves. Second, the timid slaveholders, who fear the effect of revolution in depreciating slave property, and fear, if the war continues, the entire loss of it, would follow suit, from purely selfish considerations. And, lastly, the obdurate slaveholders, whom neither love of country nor fear of loss can move, would find their slaves so demoralized by the emancipation of their late fellows in bondage, and the obstacles to escape so weakened by the altered tone of public sentiment, that the system in their hands would lose all of its rigor and influence, and hasten to extinction.

The great object to be gained by modifying the terms, not the spirit, of the President's Emancipation scheme is, to take it entirely out of the field of politics, and place it on the basis of individual interest. The American people are cowards in politics, but willing martyrs in defence of their individual rights. Loyal slaveholders might hesitate long before going to the polls and ranging themselves with an *Emancipation Party* in their respective States, but would not shrink from any measure for the protection of their individual rights. Every slaveholder would become a champion of freedom, both from conviction and interest. Every voter who is detached from the slaveholding class, either by adopting emancipation, or having his slaveholding friends adopt it, becomes a power in the State whom place-hunters and demagogues must conciliate. And the first happy result will be the purging of all public harangues of the maniacal strain that has always formed the staple of Pro-Slavery oratory. Here will be the beginning of reform, and the dawn of reason's sway, after so long it has been silent and powerless.

For these reasons, the suggestion of the Border State members seems to us well worthy of consideration. It may be too late to secure for it the attention of Congress at the present session, but we hope it will be commended by the President to the early action next Winter. Those Border States which have stood by the Government in its struggle with the rebellion are entitled to be heard on such a subject. They prefer the Union to the Confederacy. The Union desires their wealth, their resources, their rivers, their population and moral power. But geography, social alliances, and this vast slave interest, cause them to gravitate somewhat naturally toward the Cotton States. There is but one thing that will effect this tendency, and that is the immediate inauguration of an *acceptable* emancipation policy in those States, that shall mark a chasm between their interests and those of the extreme South, as impassable as was the Red Sea between the children of Israel and the slave-hunting hosts of Pharaoh.

The Confiscation Act.

Congress has taken a very important step in the passage of the Act of Confiscation. That it will promptly receive the President's approval, we cannot doubt. And we are equally confident that it will contribute very essentially, by its moral effect as well as its practical operation, to destroy rebellion in the Southern States.

What this act really does is to prescribe the *penalty for treason* against the Government of the United States. That such a law was needed, no one can doubt. That the terms of this law are unusually or needlessly severe, we presume no one will contend. Indeed, the law, judged either by the character of the crime or by the usage of other nations, is exceedingly lenient. Treason against an established government is universally regarded as the highest crime which any subject can commit; and in every country and in every age it has been held to forfeit the life of the person guilty of it. By this bill, that penalty is authorized to be commuted to imprisonment for five years and a fine of $10,000, for payment of which all his estate shall be liable. This, certainly, is a modification of the penalty of treason in the direction of clemency.

The bill contains other provisions intended to aid in suppressing this rebellion, by fixing specific penalties to the act of aiding it. These penalties apply only to those who shall continue to aid it, in the ways specified, sixty days after the President shall issue a proclamation calling upon them to return to their allegiance. There can, therefore, be no possible excuse for any person who shall take part in the rebellion after that time. The punishments prescribed, moreover, apply only to those persons who shall after the time designated *hold office*, civil or military, under the rebel Government. This provision completely obviates the objection which has been urged against a general Confiscation act, that it would punish the innocent with the guilty. Accepting and holding office is a voluntary act, and no man can be forced to do so against his will. The great mass of those at the South who have been forced into the Southern army, or otherwise involved in the rebellion without their own agency, are not affected by the provisions of this bill.

As one of the penalties incurred by persons so offending, viz., by holding office under the rebel Government, their *property*, real and personal, may be seized, and its proceeds applied to the support of the United States, and *their slaves are to be set free*. Against this latter provision a certain portion of our Northern Democracy has made vehement protest,—both by public meetings, by resolutions, by speeches, and by their votes in Congress. But we can see no valid ground of objection to it. Why rebels, violating knowingly and intentionally, the provisions of this law, should not forfeit their *slave* property as well as their other property, we cannot imagine. When thus forfeited, the slave must of course become *free*: for the United States Government can neither hold slaves nor sell them. Who, then, is injured by this provision? Not the rebel master, for he deserves his loss. Not the slave, for he receives a boon. Not the Government, for it has lost nothing and has gained a free citizen.

Equally just and unexceptionable is that clause of the act which authorizes the President to "employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and *use them in such manner as he may deem best*, for the public welfare." Indeed, it is absurd to pretend that negroes may not be used, as well as other persons, for the suppression of the rebellion. Their work, so far as it goes, is as good as that of others. They can save our troops an immense amount of labor, at once unhealthy and severe, upon forts, sanitary arrangements, &c., &c. And if they *can* fight, and are willing to fight against the rebels, we do not see why they should not be allowed to do so. The rebels may object, it is true, and think it beneath their dignity to fight negro soldiers. They need not do it unless they choose. But there is no reason why *we* should interpose, out of regard for their scruples, from using our own means to suppress the rebellion. Besides, loyal men would doubtless prefer, for their own protection, if they thought proper, to act as citizen soldiers, rather than be drafted into the service. Should it will, of course, be at the utmost discretion. What new direction the energies of those who devised that scheme of public theft may take, it is impossible to conjecture; but we venture to say the wrists and wrongs of Slavery will no longer be used as a pretext. Twice tried and twice defeated, the attempts of these gentlemen upon the public treasury must seek some better disguise. Besides, Mr. SUMNER, of Rhode Island, is no longer at their service.

EVERY ONE CAN DO SOMETHING.—The instances in which sacrifice and effort for the cause of the country during the time of its sharp trial have been made by those who, from their position and circumstances, might well have said that they could do nothing, are numberless; but among the most striking is that of CORNAY ROSE, a pupil in one of our public schools, who brought to one of the managers of the Women's Central Relief Association $51, which he himself had collected for the fund of the Sanitary Commission. The devotion of this little fellow to the cause of the Republic—the merits of which, we are told, he seemed to understand pretty well—and his patient persistence in his determination to do all that he *could* for it, are well worthy the imitation of people who are his seniors in years, and his superiors in advantages of all kinds. At the present moment his example appeals strongly to the ladies, young and old—if ladies are ever old—who are spending the Summer months in the seclusion and comparative quiet and stillness of the country and of watering-places. We have called three hundred thousand more of their brothers, husbands, sons, and lovers, into the field: they will be in the field for a year, and perhaps more. Now, will any woman who has a brother, a lover, a husband, or a son, or who thinks herself worth one, spend her time over embroidery and elegant nonsense, when she can *just as well* spend her time and stir her fingers in providing the stockings, the shirts, the sheets, and the bandages which the men who fight for the Republic are sure to need? We think not. We believe that all over the loyal States, by the sea-side, on the mountain, at watering-places, at the farm-houses, where the more fortunate of our fairer population are seeking health and relaxation, it will be pronounced *bad ton* to spend that time and exertion on elegant needlework which might be spent in aiding the Sanitary Commission in providing for the needs of sick and wounded soldiers.

MELANCHOLY MANIFESTATIONS OF LORD BROUGHAM ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—We have no heart to make a mock of aught Lord BROUGHAM says on American affairs. HENRY BROUGHAM has earned the kindly good-will of Americans by too long a life of friendly service and appreciation for us to have anything else but patience with him, now that his natural strength fails him, and he is given to saying very foolish and feeble things about us. But it is a painful spectacle, nevertheless. The war in the United States has become his *bête noir*; with senile loquacity he speaks now about every day on the subject, in season and out of season, without any apparent practical object, and only to "have his say." Each time, too, he grows more foolish and more feeble; but perhaps he reached the climax of these qualities in his latest utterance in the House of Lords, on the 1st of July. "It appeared," he said, "that not only were thousands of men in the United States embattled on either side, and displaying a courage and a conduct which were above all commendation, but the war had taken root in every rank of life, and all the evils of a civil contest were being experienced in the greatest intensity. *The inhabitants of the same village were leagued against each other, and neighboring farmers and proprietors daily armed themselves and went forth, not to fight in their armies, but to carry on a sort of private warfare and to gratify their feelings of animosity or revenge!*" Such, he says, is the information which he gets "from persons who are most friendly to our kindred across the Atlantic." The wild fiction is not worth a moment's notice, except as showing into what idiotic drivel a noble mind can sink in its dotage. The erst robust HARRY BROUGHAM, the champion of freedom and progress, is now little else than

"A very foolish, fond old man,
Fourscore and upward, and, to deal plainly,
We fear, not in his perfect mind."

A FRACTIOUS SECESSIONIST.—A practical result of the great Union meeting to-day would be that it should act as a direct and immediate stimulus to volunteering. When the patriotism and enthusiasm of the people are raised high by the display of the sacred emblem of our country, by the power of eloquence and music, and by the magnetism of numbers, then is the time that the feeling rises in the bosom of every generous and gallant man, that for such a country and cause, life itself, or a hundred lives, were all too poor a sacrifice. The Republic has not yet lost the power to attract the love of its sons; Freedom is still a word to conjure with, and an idea dear to every true American; the "Union" has lost none of its charms because of the assaults made upon it by rebels; and the waving of the Star-Spangled Banner still stirs the heart of youth and age—of the stronger sex most of the fair. When these things are held up before the assembled multitude of citizens, and when it is seen that they are all menaced and endangered by the traitorous minions of JEFF. DAVIS, then it is that tens of thousands will rush to arms for their defence.

If, as the result of this meeting, and before its adjournment, ten thousand men (which is about the City's quota under the new requisition,) were to volunteer for the service of their country, no one would deny that the meeting was a success sufficiently magnificent even for the great Metropolis of America. Out of the fifty or a hundred thousand patriotic citizens that will crowd Union-Square to-day, is there not at least ten thousand who will enroll themselves under the starry flag before night?

CLOTHING FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—For the sake of the poor fellows, whose wounds are grievous, and who look forward to leaving the hospital half-clad or in rags, it is worth noticing that a joint resolution has passed through

The Business of To-Day.

The preparations for the meeting this afternoon have been pressed with so much zeal, that not only is there a certainty of a vast attendance of hearers, but of speakers, strong in number, character and eloquence, to animate and gratify the largest gathering. All classes, professions and ages will be present. It is expected the pupils of the public schools—beneficent little heroes, whose alms have comforted thousands of suffering soldiers—will march in the ground by thousands. The Fire Department and the resident military will be represented. What, with the general closing of the stores, and the ardent patriotic movement of the citizens, New-York will present to the country to-day the spectacle of a mighty population leaving all personal interests and considerations behind, and hastening to aid in the work of saving and restoring the Union.

And let all, remember, it is not to support this policy or that, or to sustain or condemn an Administration, or to pass upon the qualifications of any military chief, that this great popular demition is held. The Union is in danger, and must be redeemed; more than that, our brethren and sons, who have hastened to its redemption, are in peril, and must be saved. The armies we have sent to the field, confident of our strength, and disparaging that of the enemy, have proved insufficient for the gigantic task before them. Disease has decimated them; they have perished in the ditch and the swamp; they have been mowed down by the enemy. To fill the thinned ranks and avenge the fallen, is the duty, a sense of which presses heavily upon the popular heart; and it is to confirm dogged resolution that the masses come together and take council. None who honor our brave fellows in the field, or who grieve honestly for the dead, will absent themselves to-day. Party feeling will be forgotten; complaint and criticism hushed. The theme for the hour is new life to the army, that the army may give new life to the nation.

THE SMALL CURRENCY BUBBLE.—The *Tribune* is generally nothing, if not ridiculous. It invents absurdities and calls them "timely suggestions;" to remedy an existing and positive evil, it devises some fantastic scheme, and presents it gravely for public approval. One day a political problem occupies it, the next a financial question bothers its brain. The riddle that the Spruce-street Sphinx now puts on its spectacles to read, is of a different character from those which formerly occupied its columns, though still one that may be termed a "social evil." It is the present scarcity of change in this world of change and changelings, that our neighbor proposes to obviate; and this is the bill it brings forward for the relief of small dealers, penny purchasers and distressed omnibus drivers:

"Let there be a general agreement that, for the present,
5 cent coin shall pass for 6 cents.
10 cent coin shall pass for 12 cents.
25 cent coin shall pass for 30 cents.
50 cent coin shall pass for 60 cents."

There is a charming simplicity about the plan proposed, and it is susceptible of being pushed to an extent cheerful to contemplate. Nothing will be easier than to "agree" that a one dollar note shall pass for a two, for a five, or indeed for any amount that the wants of the holders may require; thus, the men whose fortunes now are moderate, will find them doubled, and the millionaire, if all come into the "general agreement," will find himself a billionaire. The only objection that can possibly be urged against the *Tribune's* strategical plan is that it will not at all change the present scarcity of change. Increase the value of coin and the value of everything else will increase in the same measure. Adopt the agreement suggested, and it would immediately be found that a

5 cent cigar will sell for 6 cents.
10 cent cobbler will sell for 12 cents.
25 cent lunch will sell for 30 cents.
50 cent dinner will sell for 60 cents.

The public would be placed in the position of a cat chasing its own tail in a vain endeavor to overtake it; or pushing two parallel lines on to infinity in a vain hope of their meeting. Our grocers borrowing an idea from the ingenious device would, perhaps, attempt to balance their scales, when they had once lost their equipoise, by adding equal weights to each beam. The most feasible way that suggests itself when a scarcity of change occurs is, to remedy the difficulty by making more, putting about either small coin itself or a representative value. This can best be done as was indicated in Saturday morning's TIMES. Let the City Chamberlain receive current funds and issue in their place checks for the convenient amounts less than a dollar, as may be desired. Thus, let the demand for change increase as it may, the supply can only be limited by the amount of bankable bills in circulation.

ANOTHER OF THE ARTFUL ARTIFICES AGAINST MEXICO DEFEATED.—The eleven-million swindle, known

NIGHT COMPASSES

Are the only compasses that can be used in dark rooms. Every officer and soldier should have one. Price $1.25, $2 and $10. Can be had from most sporting goods stores. Descriptive circular free. Address, W. A. WILLIAMS, 11 Park-row, New-York.

Manufacturer of the celebrated NIGHT GLASSES.

Formerly No. 23 John-st.

RUPTURE'S PATIENT DAY AND NIGHT COMPASSES

NO. 49 FULTON-ST.

Also Hose Trusses and Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Elastic Goods and Trusses for every form of Rupture. Ladies in attendance.

THE COMPLETER.

Mine host Lorenzo was greatly disturbed to find the cocktail and supplement of all the guests, and the cocktail was ordered and supplied with ice. Cassius in favor of postponement, and by Mr. Wade and Whitney.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Cassius in favor of further consideration of the bill until December.

Mr. Forster, of Kentucky, (Opp.) spoke at some length against the bill.

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Mr. Forster, of Kentucky, (Opp.) spoke at some length against the bill.

The question was on Mr. Hawley's amendment to strike out the provision from citizens who are born in the house.

Mr. Cassius, Democrat, (Union) moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "Democrat" and inserting "Union."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—JULY 17, 1865.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Board met. Present—Aldermen Henry T. Blackwell, Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet.—13.

The minutes of the meeting of June 20 were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Smith—

Petition of John H. Talman, for permission to pave Bolton, bet. east of Sixteenth-street, in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Genet—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the northwest corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Dayton moved to take up a paper laid over at the last meeting relative to providing bounty for volunteers from this City, under the late call of the President.

Alderman Boole moved to lay the motion of Alderman Dayton on the table.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet.—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton and Frear.—4.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

An application has been made by the United Hebrew Charities for aid in relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Chatham-street, and the Comptroller has reported that he has no money of the corporation in relation to this application.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of John H. Talman, for permission to pave Bolton, bet. east of Sixteenth-street, in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Genet—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on Eighteenth-street, southeast corner; also on Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Avenue C; also on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues C and D.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, given to Frederick Gutel to erect an ornamental stone-iron railing around the awning posts in front of his premises, and that the proper officers of the Department of Buildings be directed to issue the necessary permit therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue C.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the northeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue C.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B and Eighteenth-street, southeast corner; also on Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Avenue C; also on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues C and D.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, given to Frederick Gutel to erect an ornamental stone-iron railing around the awning posts in front of his premises, and that the proper officers of the Department of Buildings be directed to issue the necessary permit therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that a basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that a basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, recommending the adoption of a resolution to pave and repave Worth-street, and Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—16.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the hose carriage of Hose Company Number Ninety be rebuilt, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and one dollars, and that the Comptroller is directed to pay the same upon the requisition of the proper officer.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the several sums named in the preceding report of the Committee on Streets, be and the same are hereby authorized and directed to be transferred by the Comptroller from the appropriation for Contingencies of the Common Council, to the appropriation for Repair of Pavements, &c., in the Seventeenth Ward, as follows, viz.: Fifty dollars, which was appropriated for Stationery; and one hundred and fifty dollars, which was appropriated for Printing; and the Comptroller is directed to pay the same upon the requisition of the proper officer.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southwest corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Dayton moved to take up a paper laid over at the last meeting relative to providing bounty for volunteers from this City, under the late call of the President.

Alderman Boole moved to lay the motion of Alderman Dayton on the table.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet.—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

By Alderman Chipp—

An application has been made by the United Hebrew Charities for aid in relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Chatham-street, and the Comptroller has reported that he has no money of the corporation in relation to this application.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of John H. Talman, for permission to pave Bolton, bet. east of Sixteenth-street, in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Genet—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Dayton moved to take up a paper laid over at the last meeting relative to providing bounty for volunteers from this City, under the late call of the President.

Alderman Boole moved to lay the motion of Alderman Dayton on the table.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet.—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company Number Twenty-two.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that a basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to pave and repave Worth-street, and Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—16.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a letter from the First Directress of the Ladies' Home for sick and wounded soldiers, relative to the occupancy of said building by the Northwestern Dispensary.

During the reading of the paper—

Alderman Farley moved that the further reading be suspended and the same be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Alderman Dayton, demanding a division of the question.

The question was put on the first part of said motion, viz.: "that the further reading be suspended."

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—9.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—4.

The question recurring on the second part of Alderman Farley's motion, viz.: "and the same be referred to the Committee on National Affairs,"

Alderman Genet moved, as an amendment, that the reference be to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Boole, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

The question was then taken on the proposition to refer to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—10.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet.

Accompanying the above communication was an invitation from the Committee of the Common Council, Chamber of Commerce, Union Defence Committee, &c., to attend a mass meeting of all parties who are in favor of supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and suppression of the rebellion, etc., to be held on Tuesday, fifteenth instant.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Preamble, (of Board of Aldermen,) relative to vote of appropriation and ordinance establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital; also, that the Board of Aldermen is anxious that a block should be attained, with resolution that this Board recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to present building which has been selected for such purpose in the center of the authorities of the State to be used as a hospital, under the charge and direction of the Sisters of Charity.

(In Board of Councilmen, July 10th, said preamble and resolutions amended by striking therefrom the words "Board of Aldermen" wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Common Council," and, as amended, adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-six cents be donated to the Trustees of the Union Methodist Church in Yorkville, to pay an assessment against said church property, for paving Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—15.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter R. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred dollars, viz., the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to the appropriate account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Smith moved to resume the consideration of

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Which was carried.

Report of Joint and Special Committee on the Celebration of Peace on July 4, 1865, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw the warrant in favor

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—JULY 17, 1865.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Board met. Present—Aldermen Henry T. Blackwell, Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet.—13.

The minutes of the meeting of June 20 were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of John H. Talman, for permission to pave Bolton, bet. east of Sixteenth-street, in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Genet—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the northeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B and Eighteenth-street, southeast corner; also on Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Avenue C; also on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues C and D.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, given to Frederick Gutel to erect an ornamental stone-iron railing around the awning posts in front of his premises, and that the proper officers of the Department of Buildings be directed to issue the necessary permit therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the several sums named in the preceding report of the Committee on Streets, be and the same are hereby authorized and directed to be transferred by the Comptroller from the appropriation for Contingencies of the Common Council, to the appropriation for Repair of Pavements, &c., in the Seventeenth Ward, as follows, viz.: Fifty dollars, which was appropriated for Stationery; and one hundred and fifty dollars, which was appropriated for Printing; and the Comptroller is directed to pay the same upon the requisition of the proper officer.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the northeast corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Dayton moved to take up a paper laid over at the last meeting relative to providing bounty for volunteers from this City, under the late call of the President.

Alderman Boole moved to lay the motion of Alderman Dayton on the table.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—9.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—4.

The question recurring on the second part of Alderman Farley's motion, viz.: "and the same be referred to the Committee on National Affairs,"

Alderman Genet moved, as an amendment, that the reference be to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Boole, Genet—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

The question was then taken on the proposition to refer to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—10.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet.

Accompanying the above communication was an invitation from the Committee of the Common Council, Chamber of Commerce, Union Defence Committee, &c., to attend a mass meeting of all parties who are in favor of supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and suppression of the rebellion, etc., to be held on Tuesday, fifteenth instant.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Preamble, (of Board of Aldermen,) relative to vote of appropriation and ordinance establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital; also, that the Board of Aldermen is anxious that a block should be attained, with resolution that this Board recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to present building which has been selected for such purpose in the center of the authorities of the State to be used as a hospital, under the charge and direction of the Sisters of Charity.

(In Board of Councilmen, July 10th, said preamble and resolutions amended by striking therefrom the words "Board of Aldermen" wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Common Council," and, as amended, adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-six cents be donated to the Trustees of the Union Methodist Church in Yorkville, to pay an assessment against said church property, for paving Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—15.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter R. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred dollars, viz., the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to the appropriate account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Smith moved to resume the consideration of

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Which was carried.

Report of Joint and Special Committee on the Celebration of Peace on July 4, 1865, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw the warrant in favor

---

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President then declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, the second instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

—A Washington dispatch-writer of the Boston Traveller writes: "Gen. Wood will escape from the Judiciary Committee without serious damage. Ben. is a sharp fellow and has not been blundering. The attempt was made to prove that he had been trying to communicate with Richmond, and a witness, if I do not mistake, swore point blank that Ben. desired to make an arrangement with him to go down to the rebel capital. What does the honorable member do but go to work and prove that the witness has been guilty of perjury! Hardly a sergeant, I am told, but has any business to believe him, can say, 'I told the young fellow down!' by Wood was to circumvent his treasonable speech, which he did North and South.'"

—Lieut. John C. Worden is staying at the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Those interested in the gallant hero of the Monitor, will be pleased to learn that his injured eye is so far recovered that he can read the newspapers.

Movement of European Steamers.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Bermuda	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 8
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 8
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 8
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Kanawha	Southampton	New-York	July 12
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 15
Great Republic	Southampton	New-York	July 15
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 15
Great Western	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 12
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Bermuda	New-York	Southampton	July 20
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 1
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Great Western	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 1

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the Manhattan, Steamer will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 8 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad) close at ..... 2 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-Office at 6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF MARY Denton, or John Denton, or Michael Denton, or James Denton, formerly of the Half Parish of Shrule, county of Ireland West. Also, Kelly Savery and Marie Feeney. Address MARY FEENEY, Mrs. HUSKINSON'S, Ashton-ford House, Stephen-street, Edge-lane, Stretford, Manchester, England. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their sister's child, Mary Feeney.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. E., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG AND GRAND

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 88 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR, MODERN, SECOND-hand seven-octave rosewood Piano-forte, in good order, of Mason & Hamlin, Gilbert or Chickering's make. Please state full particulars, with lowest terms, name of maker, number of stops, and date of purchase. Address MOZART, Box No. 210 Times Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, only two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, $24 and 5-octave, $175. J. M. PELTON, 541 and 543 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR SALE.—A double house, containing twelve rooms; 100 by 100 feet square; situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired, and will be rented for $300; will be sold to good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

SHADY RETREAT TO LET.—A VERY DESIRable, modern-built country residence, pleasantly accessible to Hamilton an hour from the City, and only five minutes' walk from depôt; neighborhood genteel; excellent schools, and surroundings unsurpassed for country and beautiful drives. There are fourteen rooms, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and stable; rent moderate. Apply at 74 Liberty-pl.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats; farms and villas to rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 2 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, in Fiedler's Park, within five minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing, two newly erected houses with all modern conveniences; the situation is healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZER & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Printing-room, suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 466 Broome-st., 25x65 feet, between Sewer and Grand-st., especially adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 500 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 53 and 55 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE UP-per part of the City; rents $200 and upwards. Also, a large store, corner Broadway and Canal-st. Also, some parts of houses. J. W. DENHAM, 32½-st., bet. 10th-av. from morning to 2 P. M.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, Fulton Iron Works, foot of Fulton-st. Engine, 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land; fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., APPLICANT, Branford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE ON STATEN OR Long Island, near the water, to rent for one or two months, unfurnished. Apply or address J. McCLAVE, No. 1,261 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; containing about 221 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 8.

EIGHT CARTES DE VISITE FOR $1, of whatever style and finish, at TATT'S, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid or to assist in the care of children and sewing; can make herself generally useful; has lived with her present employer three years, and leaves for no fault; wages $8 per month; will stay two weeks on trial. Call for two days at No. 47 Orchard-st., between Hester and Grand.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the care of children; can speak French; has no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 125 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat young English girl, desires a situation in City or country; is the above the city will be found to have a thorough knowledge of her duties, and will strive to give satisfaction in every respect. Call for two days at No. 326 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 120 5th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to wait on a family, and will go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 178 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 24 West 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in City or country, by a young woman, who has given good references. Apply to-day at No. 55 East 34th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation in a gentleman's family; is a good laundress; can make pastry, cooking, pastry soups, jellies and fancy dishes; best of reference given. Call at or address No. 104 East 32d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROFESSED COOK WISHING a situation, a place where she can make herself generally useful; is a good plain cook, can make good bread and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived in the best families in the country. Call at No. 48 East 20th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook, in a private family; is well experienced in her business, and can produce the best of reference as to character, capability, &c. Call for two days at No. 128 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS PERFECT LADY'S COOK.—A SITUATION by a woman as cook; is a perfect good cook, understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, sauces, pastry, game and desserts; is also a very competent waiter; best of reference given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 115 West 27th-st., in the yellow house.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—TWO RESpectable young women with recollection in a private family—former a good plain cook; must be excellent waitress; both would like to live with one family. Would have no objections to a short distance in the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 39 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of children; can cook nice puddings, pies, &c.; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 47 Amity-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN City or country, by a smart and very efficient servant girl; either private or general servant; is a superior cook; has lived with a family of three in the country; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—NURSE, &c.—A respectable young woman, who has lived with one family for three years, as cook, chambermaid and waitress, and nurse to the children, wishes a situation in a private family; is a good laundress, and can do fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 5th-av., for two days.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of children; can cook nice puddings, pies, &c.; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 47 Amity-st.

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THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 PER CENT. BONDS are hereby notified that the Interest on the same will be paid on and after July 1st, 1862, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, No. 52 Wall-st.

NOTICE—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES of the Rockford Insurance Company will please take notice that the Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st. By order of the Board. C. H. SHORT, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES of the Rockford Insurance Company will please take notice that the Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st. By order of the Board. C. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Rockford Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. By order of the Board. C. H. SHORT, Secretary.

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ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held at the Apollo Rooms, No. 41 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. By order of the President. C. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

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New-York, July 1, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK MORTGAGE Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st. By order of the Board. C. H. SHORT, Secretary.

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IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The Defeat on James Island, and Who Should Bear the Responsibility.

GEN. STEVENS VINDICATED.

Important Documents Giving the Secret History of the Affair.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Many officers here, indeed all who took part in the disaster at James Island on the 16th ult., express great astonishment at the efforts made in certain Northern newspapers to throw the responsibility of that failure upon Brig.-Gen. ISAAC I. STEVENS, certainly one of the most energetic and fearless officers to-day, in the service of the United States. So far has this matter gone that, at the nearly unanimous request of the field officers in his late command in the Stono River, Gen. STEVENS has addressed to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK the enclosed letter, giving the secret history of the attack and defeat before Secessionville, which gives many particulars not embraced in his official report. This document I have been permitted to copy, and I will be found one of the most interesting and exciting revelations of the war:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 6, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

SIR: I desire to state briefly a few facts in relation to the operations of my Division at the battle of Secessionville, fought on the 16th of June. In reference to which there is some strange misapprehension; to prevent some of my own views in regard to that affair, and some particulars of the conference held by Gen. BERNARD with his General Officers on the evening previous to the battle.

That conference was held with Gens. WRIGHT and WILLIAMS, and myself. All were unmistakably opposed to the attempt, in the then condition of the enemy's works, to take them by a *coup de main*, and so unanimously and unmistakably expressed themselves. While Gen. WRIGHT was called upon for his opinion, he answered that he would make his reply in the shape of certain interrogations to me, to which I should answer.

1st Interrogatory—Have you inspected the strength of the enemy's works at *Secessionville*, by the Edge of your battery? Gen. STEVENS answered: "Not in the least. I have driven the enemy from his guns by my fire, and I can do it again; but as soon as the fire ceases he returns. I have not dismounted a gun, and we shall find him in the morning as strong as ever."

2d Interrogatory—Do you know of any instance where volunteer troops have successfully stormed works as strong as those which defend the approach to Secessionville? Gen. STEVENS' answer:—"I know of no such instance."

3d Interrogatory—Have you any reason to believe that the result in the present case will be different in *its character from what it has invariably been heretofore?* Gen. STEVENS' answer:—"I have no reason to expect a different result. It is simply a bare possibility to take the work."

Both Gens. WRIGHT and WILLIAMS and myself concurred. I then proceeded to state with all possible emphasis my objections to his morning attack. I urged that it should be deferred to a much later period in the day; that we should first shake the *outwork* of the garrison and endeavor to weaken its defences by a continuous fire of the battery and of the gunboats; that in the meantime we should carefully survey the ground and prepare our troops, and make the attack when the battery and the boats had had the desired effect. I closed by saying that under such circumstances I could do more with two thousand men than I could with three thousand men in the way he proposed.

Gen. WRIGHT, moreover, warned Gen. BERNARD that his orders were in fact, orders not to fight a battle. In this, Gen. WILLIAMS and myself in express terms concurred.

Gen. BERNARD, however, overruled all our objections, and peremptorily ordered the attack to be made. I assured him, as did the other gentlemen, that he should rely upon my promptitude and activity in obeying his orders; but I considered myself as obeying orders to which I had expressed the strongest objections, and I therefore determined that there should not be the least want of energy or promptitude on my part.

It has been charged that I was behind time. This is not true. I was exceedingly prompt and up to time. The orders were to move at 4 o'clock. My division was formed at 2 o'clock, and was at the outer pickets before 3½ o'clock. It was a very dark and cloudy morning. I moved at 4 o'clock. It was so dark that one man could not follow another except at very short intervals. It was much darker than on usual starlight nights. My men were at the enemy's works about 4½ o'clock, and the conflict of twenty-five minutes, to dreadful in its casualties, was over and the men returned at 5 o'clock. PARRIS's section of REGNOLD's Battery advanced to the hedge, within 400 paces of the enemy's works, with the mass of PARRIS's Brigade, fired above 100 shots from his two guns, was joined in the midst of his fire by one piece of SEWARD's section, (a rifle gun,) which fired 26 shots, and the three guns were withdrawn to the second hedge, and actually there reopened fire at 5 o'clock. The watch was actually consulted by one of ROESWALL's Sergeants at the very moment, and it was exactly 5 o'clock. In my official report I have stated that the sharp conflict was from 5 to 5¼ o'clock. I am perfectly satisfied that it occurred between 4½ and 5. The men moved very rapidly from the point of the two companies of the 79th at the double quick—and they moved that distance in about half an hour.

3. It has been stated that my regiments were not within supporting distance of each other. This is a great mistake. They followed each other closely. There was not a pause in the movement. They entered successively under fire without hesitation. They entered necessarily in the following order: Eighth Michigan, Seventh Connecticut, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, One Hundredth Pennsylvania and Forty-sixth New-Yorks. They moved at first by the flank on the road, the rapid ditches and hedges and the rough cotton furrows, and they necessarily marched one after the other. As they came into the field before the work, they pushed forward by regiments into line of battle, and entered the close fire. I have mentioned how ROESWALL's Battery pushed up. Quite a number of the Eighth Michigan and Seventy-ninth Highlanders gained the ditch and parapet of the work. All the regiments pushed close up to the work, and more or lessmen of each made lodgments at the marsh and abattis on either side. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders went into fire the fourth regiment. They passed by the Seventh Connecticut and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and actually supported of the parapet, as every one admits, the Eighth Michigan. They passed three regiments, too, within less than 300 yards of the enemy's works. The Highlanders have been in many battles and skirmishes, are very expert in drill, and are, indeed, old soldiers. If they were in supporting distance, certainly the Seventh Connecticut and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts were. But the terrible force of grape, canister and musketry, from the front, and the rifle fire of sharpshooters from the flanks, poured upon the several regiments as they were passing on in line to the very neck of land on which the enemy's work is situated, and which is stated by them to be only 30 yards wide. Large portions of each regiment were thus thrown on the marsh on either hand, and were unable to go forward. The succeeding regiments, in pushing forward, became intermingled with them, and the only alternative was to retire the regiments to refit them. That very thing happened which is to be feared in such an attempt. When it is recollected that in 25 minutes every one of my regiments passed the advanced hedge, pushed across up, or nearly clean up to the ditch, made the best fight they could, and were withdrawn by my positive orders in the same advanced hedge again, losing over 500 men, every regiment suffering largely, and two regiments terribly, there can be no doubt but they followed each other closely. The fault is not in my orders or arrangements, but in having a fight there at all under such circumstances.

4. As prompt and prompt were the operations of my division that I was hard at work reforming my troops before WILLIAMS' advance came in sight; and I was afterwards ready with all my battalions in line of battle to move to the assault of the work the second time whenever Gen. BERNARD should give the order. This I requested of Gen. BERNARD, by Capt. ELWELL, his Aid, and my officers of my own staff. At this very juncture Gen. BERNARD withdrew WILLIAMS, and, as stated in my official report, at a subsequent period, ordered me to withdraw.

5. All the above facts I can establish by the most unexceptible testimony. I have entered the service with the earnest purpose of doing my duty, and I submit the above statement to show that I was prompt and faithful to my orders on the day of the 16th.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

The following is a copy of the official report of Gen. STEVENS referred to in the communication to Gen. HUNTER:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. D. D. S.,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, Commanding United States Forces, James Island, S. C.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the action of the 16th inst.:

The instructions of Brig.-Gen. H. W. BERNARD, who commanded the forces, were to form my entire division before the break of day, in secrecy and silence, at the outer pickets; and at the break of day—say about 4 o'clock—to move quickly upon the enemy's works and, in an advanced and concealed part of the field, form connexity on the Charleston Road. Gen. BERNARD then, in person, would lead the assaulting column, supported by my division, and carry the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet. At the latter part of the action he exerted my orders and aided in the dispositions and movements.

The Staff-Officers of Col. LEASURE, were:

Lieut. S. C. BARCLAY, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Staff-Officers of Col. FAVROT, were:

Lieut. S. C. BARCLAY, Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Lieut. R. G. BRANSON, Eighth Michigan, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. Jas. B. FAVROT, Eighth Michigan, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. BRANSON, though early and severely wounded, continued actively on duty throughout the action, and was the last man to leave the field.

Capt. A. P. ROESWALL, of the Connecticut Battery, deserves particular mention for his gallant bearing and skilful handling of his guns on that field. His Senior Lieutenant, R. P. PARRIS, was remarkable for his energy, vering and persistence throughout. Capt. SHAW, following with his Regiment, Company the morning party, did most excellent service. And the remainder of his company served effectively as victims and pickets. Two men of his company were severely wounded and two horses were killed.

The firing from the batteries at the point by Company F, Third Rhode Island Volunteers, Capt. CHARLES G. SEWARD commanding, was commenced immediately after the unsuccessful charge of our troops had been made upon the works of the enemy. Although having every gun but one dismounted very soon after the commencement of the action, the firing was continued with great precision and regularity, nearly every shot taking effect in the fort, or in the woods in rear of the work, where the large force of the enemy were lying. The single gun was worked with as much rapidity as possible during the entire engagement, in the course of which one sergeant was killed.

The gunboats *Ellen* and *Hall* came into action at a later hour, but by their excellent range, obtained by the assistance of Signal Officer HOWARD, who had been upon the *Ellen* for several successive days, did very great execution among the ranks of the enemy. Although the gunboats did not advance up the river as far as could have been desired, in order to give a more effective flanking fire upon the fort, still much credit is due them for the wonderful precision with which the guns were directed at each successive range.

The whole force which went into action, was as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Prisoners.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Wounded Officers.	Wounded Enlisted Men.	Unwounded Officers.	Unwounded Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
First Brigade, Col. Fraser Comd'g.											
8th Regiment Michigan Volunteers	3	31	7	200	0	0	0	0	10	231	241
7th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers	1	20	3	110	0	0	0	0	4	130	134
28th Reg. Massachusetts Volunteers	0	15	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	60	60
Total First Brigade	4	66	10	355	0	0	0	0	14	421	435
Two companies of the 28th Mass. were on fatigue-duty, and did not join their Regiment.											
Second Brigade, Col. Leasure Comd.											
46th Regt. Highlanders, N. Y. Vols.	2	31	4	120	0	0	0	0	6	151	157
79th Regt. Highlanders, N. Y. Vols.	3	15	4	102	0	0	0	0	7	117	124
99th Regt. New-York Volunteers	0	19	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	82	82
Total Second Brigade	5	65	8	285	0	0	0	0	13	350	363
Rockwell's Artillery	0	4	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Strahan's Artillery	0	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Sears' Company of Engineers	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Sergent's Company of Cavalry	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Total Special Arms	0	11	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	47	47
General Staff	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Grand Total											2,257

Moreover, the Seventh Connecticut had been on very severe fatigue duty the three previous nights. I desire, in this official report, to place on record my objections to these early morning attacks. They are justifiable, in my humble judgment, only under extraordinary circumstances. The troops get necessarily but little rest the night before, and they go to the work fatigued and excited. An attack at a more advanced period of the day I consider vastly preferable. These views I presented with all possible cogency and earnestness to Gen. BERNARD on the evening of the 15th in stating my objections to his proposed attack at daylight on the morning of the 16th. I must confess that the coolness and mobility of all the troops engaged on the 16th inst. surprised me. And I cannot but believe, had proper use been made of the artillery, guns from the navy, and our own batteries, fixed and field, had the position been gradually approached and carefully examined, and the attack made much later in the day, when our batteries had had their full effect, all which, you will recollect, were strongly urged by me upon Gen. BERNARD, the evening of the conference, the result might have been very different.

From the best information I can get, I am satisfied the force of the enemy on the Peninsula of Secessionville and in the immediate defence of his works was five regiments, or about three thousand effective men. It was the headquarters of his advanced forces on James' Island, and was in command of a general officer.

The casualties in the action of the 16th were as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE, COL. WM. M. FRASER.

Regiments.	Killed.		Wounded.		Prisoners.				Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Wounded Officers.	Wounded Enlisted Men.	Unwounded Officers.	Unwounded Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
8th Michigan	1	11	3	26	0	0	1	13	1	35	12	172	185
7th Connecticut	2	7	3	64	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	72	76
28th Massachus'ts	0	8	2	40	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	54	57
Totals	3	26	13	130	2	0	1	14	1	41	20	314	334

SECOND BRIGADE, COL. DAN. LEASURE.

46th New-York	1	6	2	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	29
79th New-York	1	9	2	37	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	54
100th Pennsylv'ia	1	9	2	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	45
Totals	3	24	6	93	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	10	128

SPECIAL ARMS.

Company I, Third Rhode Island Volunteers, Capt. C. G. Estabrook—1 killed.

Company H, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. L. M. Sargent—2 wounded.

Company E, Volunteer Engineers, Capt. A. F. Sears—1 wounded.

Total of Special Arms—1 killed and 3 wounded.

The missing are unquestionably killed, and the total loss is as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Prisoners.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	
First Brigade	4	70	15	234	1	30	20	314	334
Sec. Brigade	2	35	9	114	0	10	12	179	191
Special Arms	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	4
Total	7	126	24	351	1	20	31	498	529

Total loss—32 officers; 497 men, or grand aggregate, 529 men.

The medical officers of the Division were, and have been, unwearied in their exertions and attentions upon the wounded, both on the battle-field and in the hospital. The Medical Director of my Division, Dr. Grenes S. KNEELS, is specially entitled to commendation for his good arrangements and activity.

I herewith submit the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, and of commanders of special arms. I call special attention to the mention therein of gallant conduct on the part of both officers and men. Where so much intrepidity and devotion were exhibited I cannot do more than refer to the subreports, with the expression of my judgment that every case noted is well deserved.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
(Signed) ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Of news, in the strict sense of the term, there is not a word in the Department of the South; but of topics very interesting to the many thousands who have friends serving here, there is abundance. Port Royal Harbor, at the present time, presents to the naval eye an unusually attractive aspect, there being no less than six gunboats, two sloops-of-war, and the line-of-battle ship *Vermont* lying grimly in the waters. The *Wabash*, which has been stationed here from the time of the taking of the place until now, excepting for a few weeks when she was absent on service along the Florida coast, sailed yesterday, under command of Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, for Philadelphia, carrying the blue pennant of Commodore DUPONT to the blockading fleet off Charleston, where it will be transferred to one of the gunboats. The Commodore will return here after inspecting the condition of the vessels immediately blockading the "Cradle of Secession," and will hoist his pennant on board the *Vermont*, now chiefly employed as a supply vessel. The *Wabash*, it is understood, will return to this station after receiving a new mainmast and undergoing repairs of other injuries which she suffered during the bombardment of the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point.

Accounts, apparently trustworthy, still point to some demonstration of the enemy against Port Royal Island, with a view of driving our troops out of their present quarters in Beaufort. The Island, however, is very strongly reinforced by the presence of Gen. STEVENS' Brigade, added to the force previously under command of Gen. BENHAM, some of whom were brought up from Key West and the Tortugas to take part in the contemplated attack upon Charleston, and garrisoned until the Fall. To prevent the repose of daily tenancy of breaking the hobby chestnuts of our Fourth of July celebration at Port Royal Ferry, the gunboat *Dandelion* has been sent to operate around the creeks in the rear of Gen. BRANNAN'S command, and preparations are actively in progress for a demonstration upon some portion of the main land in force.

E. J. W.

INTERESTING ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—PAR. I. In conformity with PAR. I of General Orders No. 60, Current series, from headquarters of the army, dated "A. G. O. Washington, June 6, 1862," ordering the Volunteer Recruiting service to be conducted on the principles laid down in General Orders No. 105, series of 1861, and General Orders No. 3, Current series, from headquarters of the army, all commanding officers of regiments within this Department, who have not already done so, are hereby directed to detail two commissioned officers with four non-commissioned officers or privates, to report in person to the Superintendents of the Recruiting service for their respective States. These officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed for a tour of SIX months, unless otherwise specially ordered, and will to designate as recruiting parties to rendezvous by the Superintendent. Wounded or disabled officers, incapable of rendering active service in the field, will be detailed for this duty whenever they are able to perform it.

PAR. II. The General Commanding desires to call renewed attention to PAR. 1,326, Revised Regulations *for the Army*, and will hold all Regimental and Company Commanders strictly responsible for any failure to furnish any sick or wounded soldier sent to General Hospital with "his descriptive list and certificate of disability, containing all necessary information relative to his accounts with the United States." The Medical Officer in charge of General Hospital will promptly report every case in which this duty is neglected.

PAR. III, SEC. 1. A Board of Medical Officers will assemble, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Medical Director, Department of the South, to examine into and report upon the physical condition of such officers and men as may be applicants for leave of absence or furlough on sick certificate, and such soldiers as may recommend for discharge on account of disability. Where such officers or men are not able to attend the sessions of the Board by reason of sickness or wounds, the Medical Director will assign one or more members of the Board to visit their quarters, who will make a written report in each case to these Headquarters, stating positively whether, in their opinion, a leave of absence to go North "is necessary to save life or prevent *permanent* disability," as prescribed in General Orders No. 61, of the War Department, dated "A. G. O. Washington, June 7, 1862."

2. The Board will meet from day to day until further orders, and the junior member will act as Recorder. The following officers are detailed to form the Board:

Brigade-Surgeon J. C. DALTON, Jr., Acting Medical Inspector.

Brigade-Surgeon J. J. CRANE.

Brigade-Surgeon ABRAHAM CESTRELL.

3. All officers applying for leave of absence on sick certificate, or soldiers requiring to be discharged the service on certificate of disability, will be allowed to visit Hilton Head at the time of the transmission of their respective papers to these Headquarters through the proper "intermediate" channels prescribed in General Orders No. 17 of this Department, for the purpose of submitting to the examination and report provided for in section 1 of this paragraph.

PAR. IV, SEC. 1. Brigade Commissaries will issue to Regimental and other Commissaries for their regiments or detachments of Consolidated Provision Returns, signed by Regimental Commandants and Brigade Commanders. These Returns will be made out ordinarily for a period of from five to ten days. The Detachment and Regimental Commissaries will distribute the Subsistence Stores so drawn to the companies of their respective detachments or regiments.

2. When a regiment or detachment is too distant from a Brigade Commissary for the officers and hospitals belonging thereto, to make purchases of, or draw subsistence from him, the Brigade Commander will direct the Acting Commissary of such troops to draw in bulk from the Depôt or Brigade Commissary most convenient, all such supplies for officers and issues to the hospitals pertaining to such command, after the manner of Brigade Commissaries.

3. Brigade Commissaries will issue to hospitals, on returns signed by the Medical Officer in charge, and by the immediate Commander of the troops to which the hospital pertains, as well as by the Brigade Commander. The returns will be "*for such provisions only as are required for the sick and for the attendants.*"

4. Sales to Officers for their own use and the use of their families, on their certificate that such is the case, will be made by Brigade Commissaries.

5. All Boards appointed by the Brigade Commander nor Brigade Commissary, the Post Commanders and Post Commissaries will perform the duties prescribed above for Brigade Commanders and Brigade Commissaries.

6. All subsistence stores condemned by Board of Survey will be turned into the nearest Depôt Commissary, to be disposed of by him according to Army Regulations and Orders on the subject. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Survey, or Inspection Report, will be furnished the Commissary receiving the condemned stores.

7. No person serving in the Subsistence Department will engage in trade while in the service.

8. All officers of the separate commands in this Department, whether brigade, post, regimental or detachment, will see that the provisions of this order are strictly complied with. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Asst Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Arrival of the Ericsson with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWDEN, arrived yesterday in three days from Port Royal, bringing 134 sick and wounded soldiers as follows:

Major Gansler and serv't.	Lieut. Robinson.
Capt. Hart and servant.	Lieut. Sommerkom.
Capt. Knowles.	Lieut. Fuller.
Capt. Green and ten men, escort to body of Col. Perry, to Lewy.	Mr. E. J. Savage.
	Mr. Ely J. Cullen.
	Thomas Lewy.
Capt. Eldridge.	Mr. D. Campbell.
Capt. Fuller.	Mr. Mike Farley.
Lieut. Vidal.	Mr. Duffy.
Lieut. Hatfield.	Mr. Buckingham.
Lieut. Brown.	Mr. Cogswell.
Lieut. Swift.	Mr. J. Smith.
Lieut. Howard and serv't.	Mr. W. H. Powers.
Lieut. Perry and servant.	Lieut. J. Cochrane.
Lieut. Draper.	Rev. Mr. Harris.
Lieut. Johnson.	E. D. Howard.
Lieut. Mott.	Mr. M. Brenan.
Lieut. Foster.	Capt. C. H. Campbell and servant.
Lieut. Langley.	
Mr. Pierson.	Capt. E. Douglas.
Lieut. Sanderson.	Capt. J. Flanagan.
Lieut. Bell.	Capt. Wiseman.
Lieut. Bagley.	Mrs. O. Howard.

Drs. McKibben and Scholl, Brigade Surgeons, in charge of sick and wounded.

John Stone, Co. I, 1st Mass.—diarrhœa.

J. L. Savage, Co. E, 7th Conn. Vols.—diarrhœa.

J. Weber, Co. D, 40th N. Y.—gunshot in hip.

J. Corraz, Co. F, 3d R. I.—gunshot in thigh.

G. Sullivan, Co. E, 8th Me.—Hepatitis chronic.

G. Washbaugh, Co. G, 10th Penn.—gunshot in cranium.

J. G. Brooks, Co. I, N. Y. Eng.—fabris, remittent.

E. D. Perry, Co. A, 8th Mich.—gunshot on foot.

J. L. Chase, Co. F, 3d N. H.—gunshot in thigh.

P. Welsh, Co. B, 35th Mass.—gunshot on thumb.

O. G. Andrews, Co. E, 8th Mich.—gunshot on forearm.

G. W. Jewell, Co. I, 8th Mich.—gunshot on forearm.

Corp. C. F. Cook, Co. F, 8th Mich.—gunshot on foot.

E. Snyder, Co. D, 47th Penn.—chronic diarrhœa.

L. Larignee, Co. B, 40th N. Y.—gunshot in face.

Wm. Burgess, Co. I, 3d N. H.—gunshot in chest.

R. F. Wales, Co. A, 7th Conn.—gunshot in arm and chest.

H. V. Simms, Co. F, 7th Conn.—gunshot in head.

R. McCullough, Co. I, 7th Conn.—gunshot in thigh.

M. Flynn, Co. H, 7th Conn.—gunshot in arm.

S. D. Chase, Co. C, 8th Me.—escherie.

P. Arsinac, Co. Y, 6th Mich.—shell wound in thigh.

J. E. Cress, Co. K, 8th Mich.—shell wound in arm.

J. Mesnard, Co. B, 40th N. Y.—gunshot in hip.

R. Irwin, Co. H, 7th Conn.—gunshot in thigh.

J. Duffy, Co. C, 3d N. H.—gunshot in hip.

R. Connor, Co. K, 8th Mich.—gunshot in leg.

Wm. Wilson, Co. G, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

J. Campbell, Co. H, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

G. Terrell, Co. E, 5th Conn.—injured in spine.

J. Barber, Co. E, 100th Penn.—shell wound in leg.

J. Fisherness, Co. B, 8th Mich.—fermentation.

C. O. Sawyer, Co. K, 8th Me.—febris remittent.

Wm. Turner, Co. I, 8th Mich.—gunshot in foot.

G. W. Parkhurst, Co. H, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

W. Woods, Co. E, Engineers—febris.

Wm. Cleofy, Co. A, 100th Penn.—gunshot in hand.

Sergt. J. White, Co. D, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in thigh.

E. Fisher, Co. H, 8th Mich.—gunshot in knee.

M. W. White, Co. C, 8th Maine.—chronic hepatitis.

James Waldorf, Co. K, 79th Penn.—wound in arm.

Francis Ritchie, Co. D, 79th N. Y.—leg and foot.

J. Walter, Co. F, 46th N. Y.—leg and shoulder.

R. Hill, Co. B, 3d R. I.—gunshot in foot.

H. Flint, Co. G, 8th Mich.—gunshot in thigh.

M. Scanlan, Co. I, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in groin.

M. Martin, Co. I, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in shoulder.

W. Harlan, Co. E, 100th Penn.—gunshot in knee.

J. Cannon, Co. K, 35th Mass.—gunshot in thigh.

G. M. Lockwood, Co. K, 6th Conn.—injured in back.

Jas. Peton, Co. G, 9th Maine.

(Six nurses to the above.)

The Prize Brig Lilla at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 14.

The prize brig *Lilla*, from Liverpool for Nassau, with an assorted cargo, has arrived here. She was captured on the 3d inst., off Abaco, by the steamer *Quaker City*. She is in charge of Acting-Master T. Dunnan.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Capture of Rebel Infantry and Wm. Gregg of Secession Fame by Rebels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 9.

Arrived, steamer Orizaba, Panama; ship Carrington, Hong Kong.

Yesterday was celebrated throughout the State in unprecedented enthusiasm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 7.

Sailed, ship Seven Kings, Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 9.

Arrived, ship Midnight, from New-York.

Letters received from Tucson to the 7th of June, report that Capt. FERRY, of the California Volunteers, had arrived at Lassen on the 15th, with twenty rebels captured at the Patagonia silver mines. Among them was Lieut. MOWRY, charged with furnishing ammunition and supplies to the enemy. He was surrounded by quite a number of desperadoes, and intended to make a desperate defence, but they were completely surrounded and taken by Capt. FERRY. The prisoners will be brought to Fort Yuma. Gen. CARLETON was returning to Fort Yuma. Part of the command have moved on towards Memphis. The army is in good health.

The whole business portion of the town of St. Louis in Sierra County, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 11.

Sailed, ship Robin Hood for New-York; steamer Orizaba for Panama, with 600 passengers and $600,000 for New-York, and $200,000 for England.

There was a grand torch-light procession in San Francisco last night, in honor of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill. Many houses were illuminated.

The steamer from the Northern coast yesterday brought $200,000 in gold from Oregon.

British Columbia possessions on the Pacific are not attracting as the settlement is extensive mining region. The season is not sufficiently advanced to permit much development of the Cariboo mines of British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 12.

Arrived, ship *War Hawk*, Hong Kong; sailed, ship Colorado, Boston.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARREL'S Patent Combination Locks—the only material which cannot be drilled—No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Commodore HARRY winds up at the Museum this week. His reminiscences next week, then goes to Boston, and then—all over.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WESTERVELT.—On Sunday, July 13, by Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, Mr. JOHN BROWN to Miss MARY L. WESTERVELT, all of Brooklyn.

CARRIER—RANDALL.—In this City, on Sunday, by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, at St. George's Church, by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., RANDOLPH G. CARRIER, of Florence, Italy, to SARA A., eldest daughter of John Randall, Esq., of New-York.

HARPER—BOYCE.—On Sunday evening, July 13, by Rev. Jno. F. Booth, Geo. C. HARPER to HELEN M. BOYCE, all of Brooklyn.

ROOME—WILLOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 8, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D. D., WM. ROOME ROOME to MADELINE S., daughter of Jacob Willock, Esq.

DIED

BRADLEY.—In Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday, July 11, EMMA, daughter of Joseph B. and Anna M. Bradley.

CRAZIER.—In Watertown, on Tuesday, July 8, THOMPSON, youngest son of T. O. and Julia A. Crazier, of Utica, aged 2 years, 1 month and 8 days.

HANAWAY.—At Little Neck, Dutchess County, on Friday, July 11, of consumption, ISABELLA C., daughter of John Hanaway, of this City, aged 16 years and 4 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

McDONALD.—Of a long and lingering consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, MARY E., wife of Michael and daughter of Michael and Ellen McDonough, aged 21 years, 9 months and 19 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Andrew, No. 407 Washington-st., at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Her remains will be taken to Calvary.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, July 13, JOHN MARTIN, of Baltimore, Md., in the 77th year of his age.

PERRY.—At Fort Pulaski, Ga., on Wednesday, June 18, Col. J. H. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Funeral services will be held at Westminster, the 20th inst., at 30 o'clock P. M., and at the First M. Methodist Church. The clergy are requested to meet at the residence of the deceased, No. 261 Duane-st., on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock. The burial will take place on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., under the direction of the military authorities.

PIKE.—On Saturday morning, July 12, LEWIS BRADY, son of David B. Pike, No. 42 8th-st., aged 1 year and 4 months.

ROCHE.—At his residence, Riverside, Wayne, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dr. MANNING B. ROCHE, in the 76th year of his age.

His remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, N. Y., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Bedford and Philadelphia papers please copy.

TURNER.—In this City, on Saturday, July 12, LOUISA BARRETT, wife of Albert Storer, and daughter of the late Wakeman Barrett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 East 22d-st., without further invitation.

WHITNEY.—At LEROY, MICH., on the 11th inst., after a short illness, JAMES STRAHAN, of Rye, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from Christ Church, Rye, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 12:16 train from New-York.

SAWYER.—Suddenly, in Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 12, FRANCIS P. SAWYER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, in High-st., Orange, N. J.

THOMPSON.—In Northport, L. I., on Sunday, July 13, DANIEL H., son of Daniel and Angeline Thompson, aged 4 years, 4 months and 16 days.

☞ The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 374 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

WHEELOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, July 13, MARIA DARLING, wife of J. B. Wheelock, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, No. 14 Bowman-place, West 23d-st.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 14.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mr. Kincaid, wife, 4 children and nurse, Mr. Wyckoff and lady, Archibald Wardell and lady, Joseph Read and Mr. Johnson and lady, John Jones, wife and infant, H. Hinshall, wife and infant, M. De Lasalles and lady, Miss Lasalles, Miss McCauley, Miss Anna Lesley, Miss Wilder, Miss Hannah Murphy, Miss Ostella McGuire, Miss Emma Lesley, Miss Caswell, Mrs. Caswell, Miss Ann E. Vidal, Mrs. Fenelon, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Rose, Miss Jane Leitz, Miss Kitty Franklin, Mr. Pennyman, Alfred Hale, R. Sandford, George Hughes, Mr. Franklyn, Thomas McGinn, A. M. Y. Wilson, J. R. Rorke, A. Jackson, George H. Sneiton, Rev. C. E. Harris, Dr. E. V. Hathaway, J. J. Hoffman, Capt. Somers, Capt. Tuller, Capt. Edward Fenlon, Joseph Rodgers, Robert Orr, C. W. Butler, Mr. Jones, W. Lewis, Wm. C. Rucker, Wm. Fahey, James McCleary, Mr. Negus, Edward Menard, W. D. Bassett, F. Clarke, Mr. Hitchcock, M. Olliver, F. Broal, George Moore, H. M. Golding, Matthew Kerley, Ben Hood, Master Edward Hood, Con M. Conegrs, Mrs. Conegrs and 2 children, Master M. F. Conegrs and M. F. Conegrs, John Brazer, Master Richard Tinsworth, Mr. Chappellier, Mr. Walter, Mr. Chatmar, Mr. Lemercier, Mr. Chemmasson.

*In U. S. steam trans